#### THEY TURNED THE TABLES.

The Omaha Boys Paralyze the Blue Uniformed Aggregation.

SWARTZEL FEARFULLY SLUGGED.

Annis Makes His First Error This Season, But Redeems His Honor at the Bat-Other Sunday

Western Association Standing. The appended table gives the standing of the clubs, including yesterday's games:

Played Won Lost Pr Ct 

Omaha 14, Kansas City. 3 Omaha wins.

The Kansas City people were easy victims in the game yesterday, which was witnessed by 3,750 people, actual count, and what a

contest it was, to be sure. The home team came to bat and went out with that remarkable celerity for which they are so justly celebrated on certain occasions Then Cartwright of Kansas City hit to Miller, who fumbled, and the ex-section man reached first. "Banana" Campau hit to O'Conneil and he likewise fumbled and Cart wright ran down to second and tried to get home, but was put out at the plate, which made him tired. Hassamaer hit bard to right and Campau scored. Kansas City 1.

Then Burns and Doran went out at first and Shannon picked up his willow, tit-willow stick, and hit the ball way over among the carriages for a home run, but some chump with more agility than good sense picked it up and threw it to "Dago" Campau and Shannon only made three bags, owing to a ground rule made before the game, which compelled a man to take what he could get and no more. But Wilson made a hit and Shannon scored, after which Miller flew out to Hassamaer

either side scored in the third. In the fourth O'Connell hit to Ardner, who fumbled. Then Burns went out on a foul tip.

Doran made a hit and O'Connell crossed the
piece of marble across which the pitcher
throws balls. Doran actually stole second
and was left there, Shannon and Wilson

Then Hassamer hit to O'Connell, who again fumbled. Hassamer got second on Ardner's hit and secred on a two-base hit by Manning, which also brought in Ardner. Then Johnson and Swartzel went out.

But at this juncture something struck the Omaha team, or the Omaha team struck something, for Miller made a hit to right. A hole in Clarke's bat prevented him from hit ting the ball, and then Thomas Lovett, Esq. made a hit which sent the corngrinder to second. Then Father Annis made a two-bagger and Miller and Lovett came in. Then O'Connell made a two-bagger and Annis scored. Burns made a hit and O'Con nell scored, Doran made a two-bagger and Burns scored, That was all. Doran went out at third, and Wilson struck out.

n the sixth both sides were kalsomined. In the sixth both sides were kaisomined.

In the seventh Annis came to bat, feeling
very tired, having made his first error this
season in the previous inning by muffing Ardner's fly in the yellowest manner possible,
and rapped out a double; O'Connell hit to
Bradley, who muffed his fly, and Annis went to second on the error. Then old man Burns made a hit and Annis scored. Subsequently Doran was hit by the ball and Shannon made named gentleman scored. Wilson tore a gap in the atmosphere. Miller made a hit and Shannon scored, after which Clark and Miller went out on a double.

In the eighth Lovett made a hit and scored after Annis went out on a hit by O'Connell, who was put out at third. Burns, Doran and Shannon were left sitting on bases by Wil son's out on a foul tip. Kansas City blanked In the ninth Omaha made one run. Kansas

Score 14 to 3. Here it is. Read it:

	AB.	R.	13.	5B.	PO.	A.	E.
Lovett, rf	6	200	3	0	3	2	0
Annis, cf	6	2	3 2	0	3	1	1
O'Connell, 1b	6	3	9	0	13	1	2
Burns, If	5	2	3	0	1	1	- 0
Doran, 3b	4	2	- 2	2	1	1	0
Shannon, 2b		2	3	1	2	7	Ŏ
Wilson, c		0	1	0	3	5	1
Miller, 88	4	2	2	0	1	1	î
Clark, p	5	0	0	0	0	5	2
PRINCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCE AND ADDRESS	4.0	77	100	-		-	70
Totals	46	14	18	3	27	22	7
KA	NBA	CI	TY.				
	A11.	R.	18.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Cartwright, 1b	4	- 0	2	0	10	0	0
Campau, 1f	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hassamer, rf	4	1	- 2	0	2	0	0
Ardner, 2b	4	1	1	0	3	3	1
Manning, ss	4	0	1	1	3	7	1
Johnson, 3b	4	0	0	O.	1	2	Õ
Bradley, of	4	0	0	0	1	î	1
Swartzel, p	4	Ö	0	0	Õ	4	î
Wells, c	3	ő	0	Ď.	7	ĩ	ô
	12		1	112	1		

Totals...... 35 3 6 1 27 18 4 SCORE BY INNINGS. Manning 1. Three-base hits—Shannon 1 Miller 1. Double and triple plays—Lovett Shannon, Ardner-Manning-Cartwright, Man-ning-Ardner-Cartwright. Bases on called balls—Off Swartzel 1. Bases from being hit by pitched balls—Doran 1. Struck out—By Clark 2, Swartzel 3. Passed balls—Wilson 1. Wild pitches-Clark 1, Swartzel 1. Time of game-1:55. Umpire-Brennan.

Minneapolis 1, Chicago 9.

CHICAGO, June 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-About three thousand people delighted Sam Morton's heart this afternoon attending the Western association championship game. To turn his simple de light into rapture the nine marcon legged ball players kept the Minneapolis boys down to one run and piled up nine themselves. Only three base hits could Minneapolis get off Dwyer, and the one run secured was made off a fly which Moriarity muffed as he struggled through the mire. Long made a queer but sharp play in the seventh, when he struck at a wild ball purposely and reached second on a missed third strike. It did him no good, however. When Nicholson first ent to bat he was presented a handsome asket of flowers by Chicago admirers, and basket of flowers by Chicago admirers, and he politely responded by striking out. He pitches a strong game till a man chances to make a safe hit, and then he goes to pieces like a circus tent hit with a cyclone. Score: Marcons.......0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 2-9 Minneapolis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 -1 Pitchers—Dwyers and Nicholson. Base hits—Marcons 11, Minneapolis 3. Errors—Marcons 4, Minneapolis 2. Umpire—Fessenden.

St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 5.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Milwaukee lost her third game of the series to St. Paul to-day Harner was in the box for the locals, and h pitched a very effective game up to the sixth inning, when St. Paul made seven safe hits, which, coupled with four errors by Milwaukee, yielded six runs. Duryea was hit hard, too, and the game was a slugging match throughout, Lowe, Maskrey and Reilly knocked home runs, and Pickett and Duryea got three-baggers. Shafer got angry at a de-cision of the umpire, and left the ground, re-fusing to play, but was coaxed back. Score by innings:

Milwaukee. 100100210-5
St. Paul. 00100631x-11
Earned runs-Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 5
Bases on balls-Off Duryea 4, off Harner 2, Strück out-Torsher (2), Lowe, Strauss, Cussick, Warner, Murphy, Carroll, Shafer, Reilly (2), Kemmler. Two-base hits-Lowe,

Carroll, Morrissey (2). Three-base hits—Pickett (2), Duryea. Home runs—Lowe, Maskrey, Reilly, Double plays—Warner to Cussick. Passed balls—Warner I. Wild pitch—Duryea 2. Umpire—Hagan. Time—1:45.

EDISON'S LATEST.

Some New Contrivances For Instruc tion and Amusement.

CHICAGO, June 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-It looks as if Wizard Edison has

for some time been expecting that he would have to provide playthings for a little girl, for now, just after the arrival of a beautiful little daughter, comes the news that Edison has invented a talking doll. This is a most perfect mechanical device. It is wax, of beautiful workmanship, the jaws are hung so naturally that one unacquainted with the fictitious character of the doll would imagine that they belonged to a genuine flesh and blood infant. The body of the doll contains a miniature motor and the smallest phonograph ever made. The phonograph and the iaws are worked simultaneously and the fictitious infant talks for just one minute by Edison's golden chronometer. Of course the human voice is reproduced and this doll will sing, speak, largh and cry as if alive. Edison has also made a clock that says one o'clock, two, etc., as the case may be. Edison said that Prof. Murybridge, the instantaneous photographer, had visited him lately and had proposed to him a scheme which, if carried to completion, will afford an almost endless field of instruction and amusement. The photographer said that he had been conducting a series of experiments recently and had almost perfected a photographic appliance by which he would be enabled to accurately reproduce gestures and facial expression of, for an instance, Mr. Blaine in the act of making a speech. This was done, he said, by taking some sixty or seventy instantaneous photographs of each position assumed by the speaker, then throwing them by means of a magic lantern upon a screen. He proved to Edison that the phonograph should be used in connection with his invention; that photographs of Edwin Booth as Hamlet, Lillian Russell in some of her songs, and other artists of note should be experimented with. Edison, he said, could proposed to him a scheme which, if carried to perimented with. Edison, he said, could produce with his instrument the tones of the voice, while he would furnish the gestures and facial expressions. The scheme met with the approval of Edison, and he intended to perfect it at leisure.

One of Jim Fisk's Charmers. New York, June 3 .- [Special Telegram THE BEE. |-The trial of Ann Odelia Solomon Luther Marsh's deposed spiritualistic medium, and General Diss de Barr will be begun Monday in the court of general sessions. Judge Gilderseeve will preside. It is not expected that very much time will be consumed in selecting a jury. A peculiar fact which will probably come out on the trial forms a connecting link between Colonel Jim Fisk and Ann Odelia in 1869 and 1870. She was then of attractive form and pleasing fea-tures. She had left her life of shame and was stopping for a few days at a residence or Second avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. The third day Jim Fisk drove up to the house with his splendid rig and Ann Odelin drove off with him. She was heard of from time to time, but she did not return. The madame and General Diss de Barr will be tried on the indictment for

Stabbed Him Thirteen Times. CRESTON, Ia., June 3 .- [Special Telegram o Tue Bee.]-Charles Shreeves, a hardware merchant of Murray, killed Lon Wiars, a farmer living at Orient, nine miles north of here, at 11 o'clock last night. Their quarrel grew out of Wiars' objection to Shreeves. paying attention to his sister, and Wiars had dared him out to fight. After they had been out a short time Shreeves returned to town and sent a physician to Wiars, whom he said was hurt. Wiars was brought home, where he died in a few minutes from the effects of thirteen stabs inflicted with a knife Shreeves made no attempt to escape and claims that he killed Wiars in self-defense. He is of good family and has borne a hith-erto good reputation. Wrars had been drink ing, and when in liquor, which was frequent, was quarrelsome. He leaves a wife and three children. Shreeves gave himself up to

Spoiled Her European Trip. NEW YORK, June 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - Alice Woodbull, the famou female forger, who victimized old Gill, in whose family she was employed, and finally fled to England after getting \$150,000 by forging his name, was brought back to-day on the steamer Ohio, in charge of a United States marshal. She was lodged in the Lud low street jail.

Murder and Suicide.

Logan, O., June 3 .- In a log cabin on a farm four miles from here the dead bodies of James Phillips and his wife were found yesterday. It appeared from a note left by Phillips and from the testimony of their children that Phillips had cut his wife's throat with a pocket knife and then had used the same upon his own throat.

They Fought Over Beer. Kansas City, Mo., June 3 .- Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. |-Andrew Paxton was fatally stabbed by S. O. Brady in a room at No. 537 McGee street yesterday morning. Paxton assaulted Brady in his own room because the latter joined his employer in buy-ing beer, and in the fight received a mortal wound. Both men are colored.

Fatal Arkansas Storm. Kansas City, June 3 .- A Times special says a furious storm swept over Washington county, Arkansas, causing much loss of life and property. In one hamlet twelve houses were destroyed. It is rumored that seven persons were killed and seven or eight more

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), June 3 .-A monster demonstration was held here to day in favor of the reelection of President Diaz. Twenty thousand workingmen marched through the principal streets and called upon the president at the national palace.

The Fire Record.

PANAMA, (via Galveston), June 3 .- A fir originating in the Hotel Roma this morning, entirely gutted ten large houses. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Dakota: Fresh to brisk southerly winds, warmer fair weather fol-

lowed by rain.
For Iowa: Light to fresh southerly winds, warmer fair weather.

# DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

## Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsapa rilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mus, E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Consul General Kennedy Writes of Chinese Tillers of the Soil.

THE WAY THEY PLANT COTTON

Perquisites For the Pages From Auto graph Hunters-Senator Stewart's Veto Limiting Proposition-Lawler's Constituents.

Celestial Agricultural Methods. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- [Special to TH BEE.]-Consul General Kennedy has sent to the state department from his post at Shanghai, Chica, some interesting observations about Chinece customs. He pays special attention to the province of King-Su He says that a complete network of canals and navagable streams exists throughout this province in such a way as to make a complete system of intercommunication by boats, the same as exists at Venice, Italy. Every three years a census is supposed to be taken, and the local officers make a pretentious effort toward doing the work. A cer tificate is posted on every door, on which should be written the name of every inmate, their age, and their occupation. A report is transmitted through the provincial authorities to the capital. The system is not honest ly carried out, the tendency being to exaggerate, and the true certificates are often filled in according to the census-taker's own opinion of what it should be, thus saving him the labor of verification. Everything official is done, as far as possible, by casual observance. The business of this province has greatly increased, however, the cities having a busy look, the canals and rivers being crowded with boats and the fields presenting scenes of rural activity and industry. The Kiang Su farmer does not turn up his soil deeper than eight or ten inches, but he labors with this thin covering of earth perseveringly, and in the course of twelve months, in some instances. five different crops are obtained. The farmer usually cultivates two or three acres of land. Successful farmers may acquire more land than this, but their ambition does not lead them to it. They prefer renting.

There are no fences, writes Mr. Kennedy, in this part of China. Boundary stones mark the different holdings, yet disputes over boundary lines are no less frequent than in other parts of the world. The system of dividing the province into departments and districts and redivisions of districts extends until the Tu is reached, which includes but a small section under the superintendence of an officer called a ti-pau. He keeps a record of the land transfers and reports them to the magistrate of a district, who grants title deeds. He holds his office for a year, it being the custom to rotate the office among the responsible men of the section. When a piece of land is sold a conveyance is drawn up and signed by the principals and also by several friends and brokers who lend their services to the negotiation which is never conducted between buyer and seller alone. These middle men. as they are called, receive a small commission, and the ti-pau exacts about 5 per cent of the purchase money for his fees; but the parties often conspire to defraud him by naming a smaller sum in the conveyance than is actually stipulated. While theoretically all the land of China is the emperor's and his subjects may do no more than rent it vet they buy and sell land freely. A father may leave a quantity of land which is to be divided between two sons, and to avoid the expense of securing separate deeds they cut the original deed diagonally in two parts, the the half being recognized as a good title to one-half the original lot.

The Chinese system of planting and cultivating cotton strikes any one accustomed to The seed is sown broadcast in among small grain crops about the months of March or April, or sown broadcast if planted by itself. When the wheat or oats are cut the small plant can then be seen either case, when it gets six or eight inches high, from time to time, as it is growing, they pour or sprinkle over the beds liquid manure. I may remark that all of their crops are planted in beds rounded off from the top to a water furrow on each side. They hoe in among it the best they can apparently without thinning it out. It is as thick almost as small grain. The stalks rarely attain a height of more than two and one-half to three feet on land rich enough naturally (and very richly fertilized besides) to produce under our system a heavy bale to the acre. The stalks are spindling and the balls are so small that it will take from forty to fifty of them to make a pound of seed cotton, while they will not average more than six to the stalk. The cotton is rather dingy in color and of very short staple. They never use a plow in its cultivation, and when preparing the soil turn it up with wooden plows, the pattern of which is as old, I presume, as the days of Confucious. The experiment of using Amer can seed has been tried, I am informed, but without much better results than in the case of their own seeds, but the reason of this car e readily accounted for in their system planting and cultivation. They gin their cotton on a gin worked by a pedal, which, while very crude, yet seems to pound the unt off the seed pretty well. An American hand gin ought to take well, and some of our in genious mechanics should invent one tha would answer the purpose. The gin works on the principle of a clothes wringer, with the exception that the rollers are made to revolve in opposite directions. The cotton is wound through and the seeds squeezed out as they meet the pressure caused by the rollers

The Chinese have a very limited supply o timber. Such as they make use of in build-ing is from small and inferior stuff, and is sawed up by hand. They make good bricks. which form the universal building materia After the burning process reaches a certain stage the piles are flooded with water, and in this way the bricks are turned out a grey color. The roofs are usually made of tiles and nearly every province has its own style and size of bricks and tiles. The latte made in a very simple manner. Clay i and then scored off into the desired sizes. They are baked the same way as the bricks They are based the same way as the bricks. The houses occupied by the masses are small and flimsily constructed. This is not due to their inability to build well, but to their poverty, which may appear inconsistent with the industrious and simple habits of these people, but it is one of the many paradoxes of China. Their bridges and temples and the walls of their cities give evidence of their skill in building and engineering, but the tendency to huddle together nearing, but the tendency to huddle togethe in villages and cities and the dread of ap pearing to be possessed of wealth prevents any departure from the rule of cramped, un comfortable and unhealthy dwellings.

Throughout this province it would be hard to find a farmer's dwelling that would be considered good enough for a pig-pen with us. A wooden floor is a rarity, and with all that is said about "feng-shu!," or lucky loca-tion, it would be hard to find a single house in central China where any attempt of a san itary nature exists. No building is construct ed without certain divinations which have ref-erence to auspicious days, and are a part of the absurd series of practices which come within the term of "Jeng-shui." This term literally translated means wind and water, and it is claimed that originally the Chinese and it is claimed that originally the Unitese bad a regard for sites favorably situated in respect to wind and water, which during centuries has degenerated into superstitious rites by which the flends of the air may be tharted. There is no doubt that the miser able dwellings of the Chinese cause the great number of diseases and suffering they en With a malarial climate to begin with and utter ignorance of the principles of the laws of health, the result could not be other wise than a race of comparative physical in-feriority. Malarial complaints are of great variety, and where the pronounced forms may not be visible there exist dull, enervat-ing symptoms, unfitting people for any more work than will suffice to keep body and soul

FARMS IN THE FLOWERY LAND together, and no doubt lead to the opium habit, the curse of China.

The pages in the present house of represen tatives say they have had quite a harvest during the session making up autograph books. Strangers who come here and people books. Strangers who come here and people at a distance employ these boys to procure the signatures of filembers in autograph books, and pay them from \$10 to \$25 for their work. It takes a boy about a week, during his leisure moments, to procure the names of all the members in the house. Some of the boys have manipulated shrewdly, and when they go about with one autograph book they carry three or four, procuring as many copies of the member's autograph at the same time. The other day I was, amazed to see a sign hung up on the wall facing the door at the southwest entrance to the house; a notice which read like this: which read like this: "Fac-similes of members' autographs made

"Fac-similes of members' autographs made at the card-writer's stand in the lobby."

A page told me that this card-writer, who looks like ex-Congressman Wellborn, of Texas, has worked the matter of imitating members' autographs down so fine that he can fill out an autograph book in a couple or three hours, and make it as satisfactory to the stranger as one procured by the pages at the expense named above. The eard-writer will write these autographs for about 39 per cent of the expense necessary to procure a book of genuine autographs.

It is a custom among a large class of people throughout the country to collect auto-

It is a custom among a large class of people throughout the country to collect autographs, and the never fail to preserve the names of senators and representatives and government officials who have the franking privilege. Therefore, public documents received by these people are from public men are a two-fold blessing; the document is appreciated, and the wrapper in which it comes contains the autograph of a senator. These people will be interested in learning that, on an average, not more than once in a hundred times is the signature of the official written by his own hand where it is used as a frank. Clerks do the work. There are senators who are sending out bushels of documents every week, using their franks a hundred times a day, who do not write their names for the franking privilege twice a month. Their private secretaring lege twice a month. Their private secretaries do it. I have no doubt that there are thousands of people who have in their scrap books pasted the autographs of public men written by the clerks or secretaries of the officials. The recent amendment made to the franking privilege permitting the use of rubber stamps in producing fac similes of the autographs, will make it almost impossible for the recipient of public documents to procure a genuine autograph.

The speech of Senator Stewart of Nevada, in favor of his proposition to limit the veto power of the executive, has attracted wide-spread attention since it was delivered. It has been commented upon, criticised and abused in all sections of the country, and yet it is but the preliminary movement of what it is but the preliminary movement of what promises to be a very formidable one toward clipping the chief magistrate's claws, and depriving him of some portion at least, of what has proved to be a powerful prerogative. It is argued, and with good effect, that when the constitution made the president of the United States a co-ordinate branch of the egislative government, the idea was not that his judgment should be set up in opposition to a majority of both houses of congress, but it was designed that he should have a super-visory power, and that the veto should be used solely to prevent violations of that bulwark of American liberty, the constitution of the United States, The growing fre-quency with which the veto power has been quency with which the veto power has been used in the last fifty years, and the extremely liberal sprinkling of veto messages which the present chief executive has seen fit to put upon the country, the led to a more wide-spread desire than ever before existed for the curtailment of his power. President Cleveland vetoes, in many cases, have been condemned by his party leaders in the house. But unfortunately these allies are decendent But unfortunately these alies are dependent upon the chief magistrate for political papand official patronage. They realize that the mind of the man whom they have made chief magistrate of this nation is of such small caliber that he would resent personally, any official differencs in opinion between his own views and those of his party associates. They realize too, that in giving a vote do. They realize, too, that in giving a vote designed to aid in over-riding the president's veto each individual member lays himself liable to the ill-will of the chief magistrate, and they know that the ill-will of this man may, and frequently toes, amount to politi-cal ostracism. For this reason it is the most difficult thing in the world to secure enough votes on the democratic side to join with the republicans to set aside the executive disapproval to any bill, no matter how meritori-ous the measure may be in itself. While it is extremely improbable that Senator Stewon to give reproposition to give to the majority congress the power to over-ride veto will be ready to submit to people just yet, the time will ely come when a majority of congress will be able to enact such legislation as ma be desired in spite of the disapproval of the self-constituted censor of all congressional acts.

A SALT CITY.

Hutchinson, Kan., the Center of Rich Briney Deposit.

HTTCHINSON, Kan., June 3 .- [Special to THE BEE.] -The discovery of rock salt at this place was made by Ben Blanch ard, of South Hutchinson, in the fall of 1887. in drilling for gas, coal or oil. Salt was unexpectedly struck 465 feet from the surface and the borings showed it to be 300 feet thick and practically pure. The drill was sunk 1.100 feet, and not far from the salt passed through a twenty-seven inch vein of coal of splendid quality. This well is to be sunk 2,000 feet or more to find gas, and test wells will be drilled over a large area to determine the extent of the coal deposit, The Gouinlock Salt company, of Warsaw, N. Y., was the first to commence the manufacture of salt here. Their works were planned to produce 500 barrels per day, but owing to the brine being stronger than at any eastern works, the output is considerably greater than anticipated. The next company to sink a well and erect buildings was the Wyoming Salt company, composed of four partners, also from Warsaw, N. Y., where two of the partners still manufacture salt. They struck salt at 450 feet, and found the bed to be over 300 feet thick. Capacity, 1,000 parrels per day. These people under the name of Hawley salt company took the first premium on salt used in butter at the Missouri State fair at St. Louis, 1887. and at a display and test of American sait for general uses at the Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy show, 1887. But they assert that the natural sait here is as valuable as any of the eastern refined. Henry Hegwer, an old citieastern refined. Henry Hegwer, an old citizen of this place, will in a short time commence making salt in another part of the city. He contracted for a well 750 feet deep, and struck the rock, at a depth of 423 feet. Capacity of works, 1200 barrels per day. Other wells have been sank showing about the same results. These are in various directions and actually determine the fact that a bed of rock salt underlies this city and the surrounding country, at a depth of 400 to 475 surrounding country, utia depth of 400 to 475 feet, being 300 feet in thickness. The area thus tested includes about six or eight square The new organizations are: The South

Hutchinson Salt and Mining company has en-listed capitalists at Meadville, Pa. This is the company which has contracted for tes the company which has contracted for test holes to determine the extent of the coal de-posit. Capital, \$200.000, The Diamond Salt company, capital \$100.000, is backed by local investors and have commenced a well. The Hucthinson Salt and Mining company, \$500, Hucthinson Salt and plining company, \$500, capital, is to mine salt and manufacture from it soda ash or the caustic soda used for domestic cleaning, and in making all hard soaps. From this they will also produce bicarbonate of soda. The president of this company is Dr. N. B. Wolf, a Cincinnatti capitalist. The treasurer is John A. Tobey, of Tobey & Booth, pork packers of Chicago, and Hutchinson, and a member of the New and Hutchinson, and a member of the New York produce exchange. The Tobey brothers now reside here and express entire satisfaction with the salt, as it comes from the pans, for curing the finest grade of hams The Sun Flower company is composed of prominent business men of this city. Capi-talists who are interested in the business at various salt centers in the east, have exam ined this sait field. They agree that with the advantages effered for the manufacture of salt, and facilities for its shipment by the various trunk lines of railroad, coaverging and radiating here, it must command the en-tire market of the trans-Mississippi and

John Bright Still Improving-LONDON, June 8 .- Mr. Bright is steadily improving. He sleeps well.

# MR. SAMPSON, OF OMAHA, SAYS:

AND IT IS TRUE THAT

The Burlington takes the lead.

It was in advance of all lines in developing Nebraska.

It was in advance of all lines in establishing dining car service between Missouri river points and Chicago.

It was in advance of all lines in giving the people of Omaha and the west a fast mail service.

It was in advance of all lines in running its trains from the east into Omaha proper.

It was in advance of all lines in reducing the time of passenger trains between Omaha and Chicago.

It was in advance and is the only line by which you can leave Omaha in the morning and arrive in Denver the evening of the same day.

It has been progressive in the past.

It will lead in the future.

Travel and ship via the Burlington.

Ticket Office 1223 Farnam Street. Telephone 272 Depot on Tenth Street.

### M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Vast Amount of Business Has Been Transacted.

A REVIEW OF PART OF ITS WORK.

A Thousand Petitions-The Church Press - Church Societies - Conference Changes-Enabling Acts-Omaha in 1892.

Methodist Aftermath.

NEW YORK, June 3 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-While the conference pauses briefly in its arduous work, preparatory to final adjournment, and repairs to Riverside to strew flowers on the tomb of Grant, whom it recognized by a resolution, as not only the greatest military chieftain, but as a true Methodist besides, a good opnortunity is afforded to summarize and review the accomplishments of the body. In general terms it may be truthfully said that for the spirit of independence shown, for the superior character of the men placed in office, for the mighty debates sustained, for the radical changes made, and for the quantity no less than the quality of the business brought before it, this conference has had no equal in Methodism since the memorable gathering in this city forty-four years ago, when the split occurred on the subject of

Not less than a thousand petitions and memorials have been considered by the body, and upon at least a hundred of these have the great committees ground out some sort of a report. It is only a pity that all of these reports cannot be acted upon, but so much time was spent at the opening on the woman question, and so much more was occupied last week in the elections, while the brethren now seem so anxious to adjourn.

The episcopal office remains as it was, no withstanding all the efforts made to modify it. It is still an office, not an order, the pres-ent conference confirming this by an indirect vote as emphatically as in express terms the same view was adopted by the last erence. The tenure, moreover, is still for ife, and this, by the way, applies also to the missionary bishops, who have been declared ference. by the conference to be of the same standing with the others, excepting that their field is limited. To Bishop Taylor in Africa has now been added Bishop J. M. Thorburn, whose diocese will comprise India and Malaysia. Both these get their pay from the Episcopal fund, and Bishop Taylor gets his back pay of \$12,000 from that fund technically, although the episcopal fund is reimbursed for

this outlay from the missionary treasury.

Bishop Mallalieu has been appointed to visit the European conferences this year, and will leave for Europe on Saturday. The episcopal residences are left as they were, only, of course, with additions to accommodate those newly elected. The new places added are Philadelphia, Omaba, or Lincoln, and the state of Texas. A noticable feature in the election of the bishops is that two of those chosen came directly from the pastorate, and that another was a pastor up to a year ago. This is a new departure. In the four elected by the last conference not one was from the pastorate, and only one of the four elected in 1880 held that relation. This change will tend to exalt the pastoral relaion, since it shows that one may remain this restricted sphere and still be in the line of promotion to high office.

The church press is another institution

which remains as it was, excepting that the paper for young people, called Our Youth, is to be made more distinctively a Sundayschool paper. To the editorship of this and the other Sunday-school publications of the the other Sunday-school publications of the church, the position so long held by Bishop Vincent, the Rev. J. L. Huribut, long an able assistant in this work, has been promoted. The editorship of the Review, made vacant by the death of Dr. Curry, is filled now by Dr. J. W. Mendenhall of Ohio. Dr. Albert succeeds the lamented Marshall W. Taylor as editor of the Southwestern Advocate, and the other editors were all re-elected, as also were all the book arents. The only election The only election by acclamation was that of the venerable Dr. William Nast to the Apologist, a position he has held for forty nine years. The Method-ist Advocate of Chattanooga, formerly an independent paper, is now made a regular or-gan of the church, with a liberal appropria-tion, and Dr. T. C. Carter is continued as its

ditor.

In the great church societies the changes are more numerous. The Freedmen's Aid is now the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society, and this change, it is supposed, will enable the society to carry or its white work in that section with less probability of interference on the part of the colored people. The venerable Dr. Rust, the father of this society, was thought to have deserved an honorary retirement, and the nctual management will rest hereafter with Dr. J. C. Hartzell, formerly Dr. Rust's as-

Another veteran placed in the same hon-orary relation is Dr. J. M. Reid, long the chief secretary of the missionary society. Dr. C. McCabe succeeds to Dr. Reed's post on, and the other corresponding secretaries are new men, namely, Dr. A. B. Leonard, of Ohio, and Dr. J. O. Peck, of New York. The educational society is enlarged in its scope somewhat, and Dr. C. H. Payne becomes its secretary, succeeding in that position Dr. Goodsell, one of the new bishops. The only other change is that the church extension so-ciety adds to its loan fund an annuity fund. It will, however, greatly delight the church to know that a new society has been formed for the special benefit of conference claimants. Heretofore the worn out preachers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers have had to depend for their allowances upon what could be raised for them in their own conferences, the result

being, that while none have received nearly so much as they deserved, some have got much more than others because belonging to conferences better able to give. Under the new arragement the allowances will be at once more ample and more equal. The general society will be managed by a board of control, consisting of ten ministers and

ten laymen, with a corresponding secretary and all the bishops. It is proposed to raise a large permanent fund by bequests and otherwise, the interest of which will be divided among the annual conferences to supplement their own collections for this

Some changes are also to be noted in the conferences. It is very likely, owing to the legislation of this body, that the next general conference will have in it as many represent atives of the laty as of the ministry, and that among the lay delegates will be a fair sprinkling of women. Upon both these propositions, however, the annual conferences have yet to vote. The action of the conference in refusing to accord seats to J. M. Philips, of New York, and ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, who had been elected lay delegates respectively from Mexico and India, establishes the principle that lay conferences can be represented in the general conference only by bona fide residents and members in their territory. Formerly it took only fifteen to constitute an annual con ference; now twenty are required, but mis-sion conferences are provided for, which are to have nearly all the powers of annual conferences, and which may consist of any num-

ber less than twenty. Enabling acts have been passed by the body providing that the Denmark mission, the Arizona mission, the Wyoming mission, the California German mission, and the Ne vada mission, may become annual confer-ences, when they have the number of ministers required. Such acts were also passed to enable Louisiana, with West Nebraska, Cen-tral German and Washington conferences to livide: also to enable the Kansas and South Kansas conferences to lift the boundaries separating them, and the Michigan and Detroit conferences to become four instead of two bodies if they find it practicable. Touching the much debated question

of what the constitution of general conference is, a com sion of seventeen has been appointed to commissider the matter, and report to this body four years hence.

The greatest change in the pastorate is the extention of the term to five years. Many think that there are conditions attached to this extension, but the fact is that there are no other conditions attaching to the five year than attached formerly to the three year limit. To equalize matters an addition has also been made to the term of presiding elders. This term is extended from four years to six, and though the conference pro-vided that an elder may not preside more than six years over the same district until he has been away from it six, it refused that a man having served six years on a dis trict may not be immediately appointed, at the discretion of the bishops, to some other

district. This extension of the term of presiding elders was opposed very strongly by some, but it prevalled at last by even a larger majority proportionately than the motion to ex-tend the term of the pastorate, the feeling being that it was necessary in order to the proper supervision of the work that the elder be allowed to stay at least a year more than the pastor.

The changes affecting the membership the church are both few and trivial. Perhaps the most radical is the establishment of the Order of Deaconesses. This was for the

especial benefit of the good sisters, and as a further proof of the fact that the women are having matters much their own way these days, it is worthy of note that the conference days, it is worthy of note that the conference voted finally to allow all members of the church over twenty-one years of age, female as well as male, to vote upon the question of whether women should not be admitted to the general conference. It also established the following uniform order of worship: Hymn, the people standing; prayer, minister and people kneeling, closing with the Lord's prayer in concert; lessons from the Old and New Testament, either one of which may be read responsively; hymn: sermon; brief prayer; singing, to end with the doxology. read responsively; hymn: sermon; brief prayer; singing, to end with the doxology, and the whole to conclude with the apostolic benediction.

The action of the body on the subject of

The action of the body on the subject of temperance and prohibition was, as everyone anticipated, fully up to the standard of former conferences, and, if anything, a slight advance was registered. After the adoption of the regular resolutions, which were quite as strong as they could be made, it was proposed to take further action providing for the retention in the discipline of a certain deliverance on this subject which was objection. retention in the discipline of a certain deliverance on this subject which was objectionable to some because, as they alleged, it had been used by preachers of third party proclivities to convince Methodists that they could not be true to their church unless they voted the third party ticket. A strong effort was made to have this deliverance omitted from the new discipline. The debate was not only spirited, but it had a political and even an acrimonious tinge. It resulted, however, in the retention of the objectionable paragraph by a count vote of 207 to 140. This paragraph declares against legto 140. This paragraph acclares against leg-alizing the tariff in any way; establishes total abstinence as the rule for individuals, and legal prohibition as the only proper attitude for the state, and while it disclaims any purpess to interfere with the political affiliations of its members, it still warns them to be care-ful to not give their support to any party managed in the interests of the liquor traffle On the subject of organic union with the

church south nothing definite was done, but the cause was greatly advanced by the speech of Dr. Steel, of Louisville, the common re-mark being that so bold and advanced a deliverance had not been made to the conference since fraternal relations between the two bodies were first established. To the proposal from the Protestant Episcopal church, made to this in common with all other evangelical bodies, seeking union by absorption of the whole lot into one fold, that fold to be theirs, and offering to give the apostolic sacraments for this purpose to all such as would accept the proposal—to this offer the conference returned a polite "No, thank you," feeling, of course, that Methodism could never accept a proposition for union which would require it to acknowledge that it had never been a true church, though at the same time satisfuction was expressed at the growing liberality of the episcopal church, and the right hand of greeting and fellowiship was

The applicants for the session of this great body four years hence were Washington, D. C., Charleston, S. C., Springfield, Ill., Chicago, San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, and Omaha, and, to the great joy of the stal-wart nor westerners, the lot fell to the last named, where, in 1892, will be re-enacted similar scenes to those to which for a month past the press and public of this metropoli have been treated.

extended to that body

A luxuriant draught of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient removes all ill effects arising from indiscretions in eating and

Fatal Wreck in Minnesota.

ANOKA, Minn., June 5 .- A serious accident occurred on the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Manitoba road near here to-day. A car on a working train jumped the track. John Griffin, of St. Paul, was instantly killed. James Vectullo and O. C. Foreit, were probably fatally injured, and four others seriously injured.

